

Yadkin & Catawba Journal.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, BY LEMUEL BINGHAM, AT SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.

VOL. I. NO. 14.—[New Series.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1828.

WHOLE NO. 194. VOL. IV.

TERMS.—The Journal will be afforded to subscribers at \$3 a year, or \$2 50 in advance. No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid and charged accordingly.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between THOMAS TROTTER & CO. was dissolved on the 15th instant, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to us will please call and settle their respective accounts, without delay, as we wish to close the concern as soon as possible.

Charlotte, Jan. 22, 1828.—67.

TROTTER AND HUNTINGTON, Watch Makers and Jewellers.



OF the late firm of THOMAS TROTTER & Co. have removed their establishment to the building opposite Mr. Jno. Sloan's new house, about 50 yards north of the Court House, where they are prepared to carry on the above business, in all its various branches, with neatness and despatch. They have a handsome assortment of gold and silver Patent Levers, and good plain Watches; Gentlemen's and Ladies' gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Pearl, Filagree and Paste Ear Rings, Breast Pins and Finger Rings, of handsome patterns; Silver Table and Tea Spoons, and various other articles in their line, which they will sell low for CASH. No exertions will be spared, on their part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

Charlotte, Jan. 29, 1828.—66.

Valuable Town Property FOR SALE.



BEING desirous to remove from this country, I offer for sale my HOUSE and LOTS in the town of Charlotte, where I at present reside. On the premises is a good dwelling house, large and convenient Store House, and all other out buildings necessary for the comfortable residence of a family; together with a Well of most excellent water. The lot is in good repair, all the fences having been made new within a few months past. The situation is one of the most desirable in the village, either as regards health, a stand for business, or good neighborhood.

I will also sell a tract of land adjoining the town. The land is of good quality, well timbered, and what is cleared, under a good fence. The price will be made to suit the times. Apply to the subscriber.

GREEN KENDRICK.

Charlotte, March 12, 1828.—74tf.

Wilkesborough Academy.

UNDER the care of the Rev. A. W. Gay, is now in operation. The subscriber will receive a few young men as boarders. He promises that he will pay strict attention to the improvement of the youth intrusted to his care. Wilkesborough is situated in the mountains, in one of the most delightful climates in the world;—those who wish to give their sons a healthy constitution, and have their minds improved, have now an opportunity of doing so.

HORACE B. SATTERWHITE.

May 17, 1828.—82tf.

The Wilkesboro' Hotel



IS now open and amply provided for the accommodation of its visitors. Its local situation on the valley of the Yadkin, nearly central between the Blue Ridge and the Brushy mountains, is picturesque, healthful and inviting. Add to this, a pure and salubrious atmosphere, excellent water, the agreeable society of a pleasant village, spacious and commodious rooms, a chalybeate spring in the vicinity, and but little would seem wanting to insure the traveller a few weeks repose and enjoyment among the mountains.

The subscriber has been accustomed to this line of business in one of our northern cities; and he assures those disposed to favor him with a call, that no exertion shall be wanting, on his part, to render them comfortable.

The lines of stages from Salem to Knoxville, and from Cheraw to Wilkesboro', stop at the Hotel, affording an easy access to the above establishment. Fare, five cents per mile—Way passengers six and a quarter cents.

G. V. MASSEY.

Wilkesboro', N. C. May 30, 1828.—84tf.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale his House and Lot on Main Street, in the town of Salisbury, at present occupied by Alexander Boyd. The payments will be made accommodating. Any person wishing to purchase, can apply to the subscriber, living in Salisbury.

S. L. FERRAND.

June, 24, 1828.—87tf.

State of North-Carolina, Mecklenburg County.

JAY SESSION, 1828.

John Mathews vs. William Cox.—Or. Attachment.

ORDERED by the court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadkin & Catawba Journal, for defendant to appear at our next county court in August, and plead or reply; otherwise judgment will be entered up against him.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. C. M.

6194—tr. adv. \$2

FIRST PAINTING OF THE CRUCIFIXION.

Giotto, an Italian painter, designing to draw a crucifix to the life, wheedled a poor man to suffer himself to be bound to the cross for an hour; at the end of which time he should be released, and receive a considerable gratuity for his pains. But instead of this, as soon as he had him fast on the cross, he stabbed him in the side and then fell to drawing. He was esteemed the greatest master in all Italy at that time; and having this advantage of a dead man hanging on a cross before him, there is no question but he made a matchless piece of work of it.

As soon as he had finished his picture, he carried it to the Pope, who was astonished at this prodigy of art; highly extolling the exquisiteness of the features and limbs, the languishing pale deadness of the face, the unaffected sinking of the head:—in a word, he had represented, not only that privation of sense and motion which we call death, but also the want of the least vital symptom. This is better understood than expressed; every body knows that it is a master piece to represent a passion or a thought well and natural. Much greater is it to describe the total absence of these in inferior faculties, so as to distinguish the figure of a dead man from one that is only asleep. Yet all this, and much more could the Pope discern in the admirable draft which Giotto presented him. And he liked it so well, that he resolved to place it over the altar of his own chapel. Giotto told him, since he liked the copy so well, he would show him the original, if he pleased. "What dost thou mean by the original? Wilt thou show me Jesus Christ on the cross in his own person?" "No," replied Giotto; "but I'll show you Holiness the original from whence I drew this, if you will absolve me from punishment."

The good old father suspecting something extraordinary from the painter's thus capitulating with him, promised on his word to pardon him; which Giotto believing, immediately told him where it was; and attending him to the place, as soon as they had entered he drew back a curtain which hung before the dead man on the cross, and told the Pope what he had done. The Holy Father extremely troubled at so inhuman and barbarous an action, repeated his promise, and told the painter he should surely be put to an exemplary death. Giotto seemed resigned to the sentence pronounced upon him, and only begged leave to finish the picture before he died, which was granted to him. In the meanwhile, a guard was set upon him to prevent his escape.

The Pope having caused the picture to be delivered into his hands, Giotto took a brush, and dipping it into a sort of stuff he had ready for that purpose, daubed the picture all over with it, so that nothing could now be seen of the crucifixion; for it was quite effaced in all outward appearance. This greatly enraged the Pope; he stamped, foamed and raved like one in frenzy. He swore the painter should suffer the most cruel death that could be invented, unless he drew another, fully as good as the former; for if but the least grace was missing, he would not pardon him, but if he would produce an exact parallel, he should not only give him his life, but an ample reward in money. The painter, as he had reason, desired this under the Pope's sigret, that he might not be in danger of a second repeal; which was granted him.—Giotto now took a wet sponge and wiped off all the varnish that he had daubed on the picture, and the crucifix appeared the same in all respects as before. The Pope, who looked upon this as a great secret, being ignorant of the arts which the painter used, was ravished at the strange metamorphosis; and to reward Giotto's great ingenuity, he absolved him from all his sins, and the punishment due to them; moreover, ordering his steward to cover the picture with gold, as a farther gratuity for the painter. This crucifix is the original, from which the most famous crucifixions in Europe were drawn.

An agreeable Trade.—The Richmond Compiler complains that a good looking fellow, called Jeremiah M. Grain, is constantly going the rounds of the country, supporting himself by no other handi-

Politics of the Day.

To the Editor of the Sparta Review.

Jackson and Burr.—In your last number of the Review, you defend Gen. Jackson, or you say the Telegraph defends him, on the ground that a number of respectable veterans of the Revolution, Col. R. Hays, among the number, (the brother in law of Gen. J.) addressed the General with a view to aid him in his efforts to suppress the degraded Aaron Burr. The Telegraph does not fix the time at which the address was made, but says it was made a few weeks after General Jackson wrote to Gov. Claiborne. Claiborne's letter, you say, was on the 12th November, 1806, and a few weeks after that time would be about the first of Dec. 1806. It would be important to know where Burr was at that time—the time of Jackson's letter to Claiborne. At what port of Cumberland his boats were building—whether at the mouth of Stone's river, or higher up the Cumberland river—near to General J's house. It would be material also to know, who the Gen's friends and relatives were, who were preparing to go off with Burr, and who did in fact go off with him! See a copy of John Hoover's letter here enclosed.

Now from Burr's Trial, it appears that the Conspirators on the Ohio, fled from Blannerhasset's Island on the 10th Dec. 1806, and were at the mouth of Cumberland, as soon as they could conveniently get there; where they met with Col. Burr, who harangued the men and told them he would develop his schemes to them more fully than he could with safety to his interests do there. So, it is believed, that at the precise time when this letter was addressed by Col. Robert Hays, and other Revolutionary veterans to the General, Aaron Burr was in the neighborhood of Gen. J's building boats, and many of the Generals near relations and friends were preparing to go off with him. The Telegraph makes Col. Robert Hays express the language in the address at the precise time when his son, Stokely D. Hayes, was preparing to go off in boats built for Burr, at the mouth of Stone's River, a point on the Cumberland near to Gen. Jackson's house. I lived in Nashville at the time when that address was first published in the papers, and according to my recollection, it was before there was any talk of Burr's Conspiracy. It now occurs to me, that it grew out of the prospects of a Spanish War, and the relation of Wilkinson and the Spanish Army, on River Sabine, and I believe it had at the time of its first publication, no other connection with Col. Burr. He is believed though to have been some where in the Western country—perhaps near Nashville. I remember to have held a conversation with Judge Overton on the same evening, or the next morning, after Gen. Jackson led Burr into the ball room at Talbot's Tavern. Overton, Jackson and myself, and other friends before that time, had been on terms of the strictest intimacy, and it was the office of Judge Overton, on that occasion to remonstrate with me, on account of the part I was then taking against Burr. I recollect distinctly, in that conversation, his reference to his company of old men, whose address had been signed and delivered, long before, to Jackson, and asked me if I supposed such men were inimical to the country, and willing to commit treason. If I answered any thing, I must have answered as I now believe, that that address had no connection or allusion to Burr. This conversation was perhaps the very evening Judge Overton came to me, with the information that Col. Burr would not attend the Ball as his company would be disagreeable.

State also, if you please, Mr. Editor, that in the town of McMinnville, there lives a man by the name of Theodric Burton—a man of truth and respectability, as I have heard here—he states that in 1805 he was one of Burr's men, and was mustered into service at the Clover Bottom, with arms in their hands—that about seventy-five men signed the list of enrollment at the same time with himself—that at the time Gen. Jackson and Aaron Burr, were on the ground, and that Patton Anderson was his Captain. Burton says, when the men under Anderson separated, it was under an agreement, as to the time when they were to march on with Burr, as his men—and that before that time came round, the matter burst. This is a condensed view of what Mr. Burton says; who refused to give a written statement.—Now, when General Jackson was summoned as a witness to Richmond against Burr, if he had called on Burton at that time, the Government would have been enabled to have proved an overt act of Treason on Burr's Treason when connected with Gen. Es-

Why, let me ask, did he fail to do so? When I recollect, that the destruction of the American Institutions was the object of the Burr Conspiracy, and that Gen. Jackson was in the possession of facts and circumstances which would have convicted the conspirators, and yet improperly withheld them, when summoned to Richmond to give testimony, thereby enabling them to escape from punishment, I am filled with astonishment, that the American nation should think for a moment of supporting his pretensions to the highest office in the gift of the people. In view of this state of things, I tremble for my country's honor and safety.

If Mr. Jefferson, invested as he was with such political power and authority, had been as friendly to Burr's schemes as Jackson is believed to have been, it is impossible for the mind of man to conceive, the disaster that would have threatened the safety of the Union.

NATH. W. WILLIAMS.

McMinnville, June 26, 1828.

Rutherford County, Murfreesboro'.

DEAR SIR:—By your request, I enclose you a few lines respecting General Jackson's conduct towards Aaron Burr, about the time he was suspected of a conspiracy against the government.

Whether or not Jackson was a partner in Burr's conspiracy, I cannot positively say. I can only say, there was to my mind strong circumstantial evidence, that he was; I was often in the neighborhood of Gen. Jackson's while Burr was there. I recollect it well that Burr made Jackson's house his home; and that a considerable intimacy existed between them. Burr had some boats built near Jackson's; and when he went down the river, some of Jackson's relatives and particular friends went with him. From the character of those relatives and friends, I was always of opinion, that they went off at Jackson's request. What still further tends to convince me that there was something in the conduct of General Jackson not right, was, that the object of Burr's expedition, and the object of those friends and relatives in going with him, were unknown.

The general character of Jackson, and his standing in life at the time of his intimacy with Burr, strengthens the suspicion against him. He is daring and exceedingly ambitious; and his standing in life at the time abovementioned, was at its lowest ebb. He might then justly have conceived that nothing he could do, would lower his standing very much, and he was bold enough to attempt any thing.

These are the principal circumstances which induced me to believe, that Gen. Jackson was a confidant and associate of Aaron Burr. Yours, &c.

JOHN HOOVER.

Hon. N. WILLIAMS.

*One of the circumstances which might have had a tendency to this ebb in the General's character, referred to by Mr. Hoover, is the death of Dickerson, who was killed in a duel by Gen. Jackson. I think in a trial for a libel between the General and D. Watkins, in the Davidson county court of Nashville in 1806, before the Burr affair, it some how came out on the trial, the fainting of Mrs. Dickerson, as the General accidentally perhaps came in her presence. How the trial for a libel was connected with the fainting of Mrs. Dickerson, I do not now remember, but that it did come out in some way, I believe is the fact. I was engaged in the cause as a lawyer.

N. W. WILLIAMS.

As the veracity and integrity of Judge Williams, of Tennessee, is a matter of some importance, in estimating the value of his testimony relative to the connection between Burr and Jackson, it may not be amiss to state that a gentleman who resides in his immediate neighborhood, was in this place a few days since, whose intercourse with Judge Williams is frequent and familiar, who states that no man in Tennessee stands higher for integrity and a regard to truth, than the Judge; and that, as for himself, he could not disbelieve any assertion he might make.

Virginian.

The following from "A sketch of the life of JOHN Q. ADAMS," will be sufficient, it is presumed, to remove a report entirely groundless, respecting the nativity of his wife.

About the year 1794, Mr. Adams was united in marriage with a daughter Joshua Johnston, Esq. of the State of Maryland, a family who were among the first settlers of that country, and one of whom was Governor of the State, soon after the close of the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Adams has a sister now at Michael Mackinnac, the wife of Mr. Boyd, the Indian agent there.—Another sister married Mr. Frye, a Clerk in the Pay Department at Washington, one other was the wife of a Mr. Hellen, an Attorney at Law at Washington city many years ago. In private life, Mr. Adams is among

men; a sincere christian; a tender husband, and affectionate father, a warm friend, and kind, and obliging neighbor. Where best known he is universally esteemed for all those qualities which are prized in domestic life.

"Whether we view this great and good man, in public or in private, as the chief magistrate of nation or as a common citizen we behold him consistent throughout, the plain practical republican, devoted to his duty.—His virtues, talents, and long and faithful services, have contributed largely to elevate the American character in the eyes of the world—the breath of slander has never been able to fix a stigma upon his character. Such is the man that is presented to the American people for their confidence and support.—He has been tried in very many trusts of the greatest importance, and discharged them all to the public benefit and satisfaction."

Marylander.

The Hagerstown (Md.) Torch Light furnishes us with the following information:

"We regret to say, that a prominent leader of the Jackson party, in our own town, a few days ago, boldly stepped forth as the champion of the measures now in agitation in the Southern States, and declared that he should not be astonished to see General Jackson, if not elected, placed in the Presidential chair, at the point of fifty thousand bayonets."

These are sentiments which suit the atmosphere of a despotism, but we could scarcely be prepared to hear them in a country where the sovereignty, according to the theory of the constitution, resides immediately and exclusively in the people, and where power and patronage are only to be conferred by popular election. "Fifty thousand bayonets" pointed at the bosoms of these sovereign people to force them to obey a President selected by a few ambitious, restless, and covetous partisans! Are the people prepared for the fetters of military tyranny? We have heard of the "bayonets" of the soldiery being pointed at the bosoms of the subjects of Kings; we have read the tragedies of Manchester; but we are not yet prepared to see our fair fields made fertile by the blood of our own citizens in order that the cravings of power may be satisfied, or the desires of ambition accomplished. Would General Jackson—who was dignified with the titles of the Washington, Cincinnati, Patriot, Republican, Incorruptible, of the age—consent to sit in a chair where "fifty thousand bayonets" had placed him against the will of the people? Hear the General himself—let him be the expounder of his own resolves. In his Harrodsburg letter bearing date July 31, 1826, we find the following language:

"If it be true, that the administration have gone into power contrary to the voice of the nation, and are now expecting by means of this power thus acquired, to mould the public will into an acquiescence with their authority then, is the issue fairly made out—shall the government or the people rule? and it becomes the man whom the people shall indicate as their rightful representative in this solemn issue, so to have acquitted himself, while he displaces these enemies of liberty."

"You may rest assured that wherever my presence or my labor would be useful in arresting the efforts of intrigue and management, I should not hesitate to repair to the post which my friends might indicate as the most exposed."

The General is ready "to repair to the post," which his friends may indicate, whenever the proper time shall come. The Richmond Enquirer, indeed, has told us the proper time is not yet; but the Jackson leaders in South Carolina have stepped into the arena, and thrown down the gauntlet, and at this moment, we are informed that Gen. Jackson is expected in South Carolina. Is this then at "the post" which his friends have indicated? Let the people wake and watch—the wolf is already within the fold.

N. Journal.

Severe Rebuke.—The Green County, (Catskill) Republican, an able Jackson paper, thus speaks of the organ of the opposition party at Washington.

U. S. Telegraph.—The paper published at Washington, under the above title, by Duff Green and Russel Jarvis, has no parallel for the scurrility of its columns and the ferocity of its nature, in the history of our politics. And it is not a little remarkable that so vile a thing, a libel upon civilization and a disgrace to our country, alike destitute of veracity and regardless of the decencies and common courtesies of life, should have been adopted as the organ of the Jackson party, and receive the patronage of so dignified a body as the Senate of the United States. If the cause of Gen. Jackson or any other cause, required the base and humiliating means resorted to by this print, to sustain it, would be unworthy the support all honorable men. But they are necessary, and a wanton invasion of the character to subvert the government of any party, will never be sanctioned by the people. The cause of Gen. requires no such extraneous means. The aid of such a prostituted vehi-

SUPREME COURT.

The following are selected from a list of the cases decided in the Supreme court of this State, June Term, 1828.

EQUITY.

James G. Beatty, v. James F. Elliot, from Rutherford. Bill dismissed—each party to pay his own costs in the Court below, and the costs of this Court to be equally divided.

Heirs of Christian L. Benzoine v. William Lenoir, from Wilkes. Petition to rehear, dismissed with costs, and the original decree affirmed.

Nathaniel Gadberry v. Jacob Fisher and others, from Rowan. Decree for Complainants.

James Long v. Jacob Fisher and others, from Rowan. Decree for Complainant—Defendants to pay costs.

John Wilcox's Heirs v. McLane and Morris, from Orange. Rule to dismiss made absolute, and the bill dismissed accordingly, each party paying his own costs.

A. L. Gomez v. A. Lazarus, from Cumberland. Bill dismissed, each party paying his own costs. Clerk to deliver to the Trustees, the bond and cash filed in his office.

Elizabeth Moore v. James Bralburn, Adm'r. and Nathan Austin, from Burke. Bill dismissed, each party to pay his own costs.

James Henderson and others, v. Robert Wilson and others, from Mecklenburg. Bill of the Trustees dismissed with costs.

James Martin, Adm'r. v. Lucy Mabry and others, from Iredell. Complainants to pay costs of this Court and the Court below.

George Miller and others, v. Thomas Chambers, Adm'r. from Rowan. Decree for Plaintiffs.

George Miller and wife, v. Jos. Chambers and others, from Rowan. Decree for Complainants.

Jesse Kirby and Thos. Oaks, v. Wm. Bird and others, from Rowan. Decree for Complainants.

James Sprout, v. Thomas Wheeler and others, from Rockingham. Decree of the Court below confirmed.

Wm. Petty and Wife, v. Hez. Harmon and Step. Petty, Adm'r. from Chatham. Bill dismissed with costs, on the ground of lapse of time.

Henry Stephenson, v. Henry W. Rhodes, Jon. Stephenson and Mark Christian, from Cumberland. Decree for Plaintiff.

LAW CASES.

John Crow v. James Holland's Heirs, appts. from Haywood. Rule for new trial made absolute.

James Tyer v. Jesse Harper, from Randolph. Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

John Bradley v. Joshua Souther and the heirs of John Miller of Rutherford. Judgment reversed.

Chairman of Rutherford, to the use of the County, appts. v. John H. Alley, and others; from Burke. Judgment reversed and rule for new trial made absolute.

Wm. Lenoir, Chairman v. James Wellborn and others, from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed.

Constantine D. Ladd v. Peter Hairson, appt. from Stokes. Judgment of the Superior Court reversed and writ of *procedendo* to the Superior Court.

George Bird v. Samuel S. Ross, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed.

Joel Estis v. Peter Harrison, from Stokes.—*Alias Certiorari* ordered.

Wm. Humphreys' appt. v. Jno. R. Bute, from Richmond. Judgment reversed and Judgment for Plaintiff.

The Executors of James Stewart v. the surviving Executor of Duncan McFarland, from Richmond. Judgment affirmed.

David Worth, assignee, v. Thomas Fentress, appt. from Randolph. Judgment affirmed.

Doe on demise of A. Walker and wife v. Fen and Samuel Greenlee, from Wilkes. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

Samuel Scott v. Joseph Williams, jun. from Davidson. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

Alexander S. Martin v. Robert Martin, appt. from Rockingham. Judgment affirmed and rule for a new trial discharged.

STATE CASES.

State v. Jno. M. Greenlee, from Burke. Judgment arrested.

State v. Hezekiah Mumford, from Anson.—Judgment for the State.

State v. Nicholas Hood, a man of color, from Guilford. Judgment for defendant.

State v. Jesse Upton, from Guilford. Judgment for the State—Death.

Sir Boyle Roche was perpetually bragging that Sir John Boyle had given him his *eldest* daughter in marriage, which occasioned Curran, the Irish Counselor, to reply, "Aye, Sir Boyle, and depend on it, if he had had an *elder* one still, he would have given her to you."

The Rev. Mr. Irving is giving great offence, it appears, to part of the population of Edinburgh, by some extraordinary lectures on prophecy. His admirers, however, pronounce him inspired! He announced lately to one of the crowded congregations which his ministry at Edinburgh had attracted, that the planets were not yet inhabited, but that, after the dissolution of this globe, they would be possessed of the souls of just men made perfect.

Mr. Roberts has been fined \$150 for using Mr. Noah, Editor of N. Y. En-

INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

We are indebted to the British Vice Consul in this City for a Quebec paper of July 24th, containing intelligence from England, brought by the ship Memnon, just arrived at Quebec, from Liverpool, which port she left on the 25th of June. She brought, however, no later papers than the 19th. We copy from the Quebec Gazette such items of news as have not before been received. Our accounts from Liverpool, were to the 16th of June, by the packet ship New York.

The Memnon, that arrived at Quebec, on the 24th inst. made St. Paul's in 16 days after clearing Liverpool.

The advices from Greece represent Modon, Coronea and Navarino, as very closely blockaded by the allied squadrons.

Under date of Smyrna, April 14th, it is stated that the Ambassadors of the three Allied Powers were shortly to meet at Corfu, and certainly insist on the intervention of Turkey to allay the troubles of the Morea, and use compulsion. That for the latter purpose, both English and French soldiers would land on the Morea.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on the 14th, Mr. L'Abbe de Pompiere's motion, that the Chambers do impeach the late ministry of the crime of treason, &c. passed unanimously, and was referred to a committee to report upon.

Telegraphic orders had been despatched from Paris, for the transports at Marseilles immediately to sail for Toulon, as a rendezvous, whence an expedition, destination unknown, was certainly to sail.

The celebrated Mr. Irving preached to a large assemblage on the 15th of June, in the Church of Kirkaldy, Scotland. The galleries, from the pressure, suddenly gave way, and 29 persons lost their lives.

Don Miguel's Ambassador, the Marquis of Palmella, had left London for Oporto.

The Lords of the Treasury have permitted all goods remaining in bond in Great Britain to continue in warehouse one year from the 12th June.

Lord Granby, English Ambassador at Paris, was said to have resigned. Lord Cowley, brother to the Duke of Wellington, to succeed.

Sir John Bying, it was said, would succeed Sir George Murray in the command in chief of the army in Ireland.

An Italian paper of the 22d May states, Gen. Church and a large body of the Greeks had been defeated near Missolonghi.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The fast sailing ship *Mary Catharine*, arrived last evening, in 31 days from Liverpool, brings our files of London papers to the 26th, and of Liverpool to the 27th of June, both inclusive—together with the London Shipping Lists to the 24th.

We are sorry to find that the Cotton Market had declined at Liverpool—the imports, it will be seen, were heavy, while the sales were comparatively light.

The Russians had crossed the Danube, with very slight resistance from the Turks; and an invitation from the Porte has been forwarded to the English and French Ambassadors, inviting them to proceed immediately to the Turkish Capital to treat for peace.

It was expected that Parliament would be prorogued by the King, in person, about the 22d July.

Portugal appears to be in a wretched situation. A rumor of the latest date from Lisbon, received via Paris, states that Don Miguel had dispersed the Constitutionalists at Oporto, by merely presenting himself before that place—this account was not, however, credited in England—Spain appears to be alarmed at the state of affairs in the sister kingdom, the Constitutionalists in the former country being ready to avail themselves of any opportunity to raise the standard of revolt.

Charleston Courier.

The Marriage of the Clergy legalized in France.—We find, in a late Paris paper, another decision of a French Court, establishing as legal, matrimony among the Clergy, with some remarks by the Editor.

The Tribunal of Cambrai, on the 7th of May, gave judgment in the case of Sieur Drun, a Catholic Priest, as plaintiff against the civil officer who had refused to acknowledge his right to the marriage ceremony. At the opening of the hearing, M. Leroy, Counsel for the plaintiff, in reply to the public ministry, maintained that the marriage of priests was not opposed to the good of society, nor to the doctrines of the Church. "He said, that although it was forbidden by the Council of Trent, it might be allowed by another Council. The celibacy of Priests, therefore," he continued, "is not, as has been erroneously asserted, a doctrine of our religion. The doctrines of the faith are immutable—it is merely a regulation, the work of men, which men may change."

In the judgment pronounced by the Court, they stated, "that the civil law regards marriage only as a civil contract—that it recognizes no obstacles to its extension."

that an engagement in sacred orders is not, at the present day, an obstacle to marriage—that if the laws of the Church prohibit the marriage of its Ministers, they are addressed only to the conscience," &c. &c. and decided in his favor.

"Thus, remarks the Editor, within a few months three tribunals have successively decided this great question in the same manner. They are those of St. Menchould, Nancy, and Cambrai."

N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

A Man drowned by a Cat.—The Weedsport, (N. Y.) Advertiser, relates the following singular story, the incidents of which are stated to have occurred in the town of Cato, at Cross Lake:

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All are elated with the confidence, nay, certainty, of his success, and with it, of that of the good and holy cause—the upholding of a wise and honest administration, against the designs of demagogues and factionists.

LOUISIANA.

Our readers have perceived, by yesterday's Gazette, that the cause of the Administration is firm in Louisiana. If any thing was wanting as proof, the state of the vote between Mr. White and Mr. Livingston, would be satisfactory. Mr. L. is a gentleman of talents; he has acquired just and extensive fame, by his codification of the laws of the state, as well as by his long career of public services. Nothing, then, but his avowed attachment to the cause of Gen. Jackson, could have placed his name so far in the minority as it now appears.

The idea that any of the Jackson men expected this result, as is now asserted by some, is altogether preposterous. A warm Jackson man, who arrived only a week since from New Orleans, expressed yesterday his deep mortification and disappointment at the result; and a letter published in the New York Evening Post of Tuesday, dated at New Orleans, June 25, promises the best success to the cause of Jackson, in the election then at hand.

When the relation in which New Orleans stood towards Gen. Jackson is considered in the light in which his most ardent friends have stated it, some astonishment may be allowed at the result of the poll in that city.—Without making that result any argument against the amount of the general's services, we have a right to conclude, that the citizens have possessed opportunities of judging of other points of his character, and testing his attainments and qualifications, aside from military command, that have induced them thus to express their disapproval of his aims towards the executive chair of the general government.

This defeat, so near home, will have a tendency to cool the zeal, and lessen the hopes of certain advocates in Mississippi, and perhaps in Tennessee.

Without any undue exultation, we take this occasion to say, to the friends of the union and the administration, that they have every cause to hope for complete success.

[United States Gazette.]

The National Advocate says, "that several individuals of high standing in N. Jersey, heretofore counted in the Jackson ranks, have changed their faith, and are now for the administration." A pretty good criterion of the true meaning of the "signs of the times."

"*Exceptio probat regulam.*"—An amusing verification of the old maxim, that "An exception proves a general rule," occurred a day or two ago in the First Ward. A gentleman, who had been out to dine, and had unfortunately become a little too much "vino ciboque gravatus," came up—street, with rather too tottering and red face, for a sober man.

Two persons standing together, observed it, and one says to the other, "I will bet you a treat that this is a Jackson man." The bet was taken upon a venture, and when the staggering man approached, he was asked by him who made the bet, whether he was not a Jackson man. "Why (said he, stammering), I confess I've got the symptoms damnably, but I'm for the Administration for all that."

N. Y. American.

General Lafayette.—An American traveller in Paris, alluding to the residence of Gen. Lafayette, at his fine hotel, Rue d'Anjou, during his attendance in Paris as a member of the Chamber of Deputies, says "the hotel is furnished with all the neatness and comfort of republican simplicity, and in the apartment where he received me, and where he sleeps, I was in an American chamber—the walls being all decorated with subjects of American history, the Battle of Bunker Hill, the Storming of Quebec, the Declaration of Independence presented to him by Congress, and the Farewell address in Washington. Among other trophies he has gained from the affections of our countrymen, was a beautiful miniature of his friend Col. Huger, presented by the city of Charleston; and which he doubly prizes from the motive for which it was given, and as

that an engagement in sacred orders is not, at the present day, an obstacle to marriage—that if the laws of the Church prohibit the marriage of its Ministers, they are addressed only to the conscience," &c. &c. and decided in his favor.

"Thus, remarks the Editor, within a few months three tribunals have successively decided this great question in the same manner. They are those of St. Menchould, Nancy, and Cambrai."

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N. Y. Enquirer.

Negotiations have been again commenced between His Majesty's Ministers and the Government of the United States, for re-opening the commerce between the British West India Islands and the ports of the Union.

Montreal Courier.

The editor of the Montreal Herald has received a letter from a friend in Dominica, dated 20th June, in which it is stated that notwithstanding the prohibition of direct intercourse between the British W. I. Islands and the United States, these islands have been supplied through the neutral islands, with articles the growth of the states, at a cheaper rate than they could have been at, if imported direct—that in fact the islands were overstocked with American produce.

OMINOUS !—The workmen employed in the office of Messrs. Duff Green and Russell Jarvis (U. S. Telegraph) have advertised that they have been compelled to quit the employ of those gentlemen "on account of non-payment;" and caution their typographical brethren against any engagement with the Editors of the Telegraph. "as they

may find themselves in the situation of those who have been compelled to abandon that establishment."

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a fine specimen of American workmanship and painting.

A man, supposed to be Joseph Esty, was found suspended by the neck in the town of Niagara, U. C. on the 4th inst. He had receipts in his pocket book, signed "Samuel Anderson," and "Andrew Sherman," and dated at "Buffalo."

There was a circumstance connected with the death of this man, which we will notice. He was intemperate, but occasionally he felt the keenest remorse for his conduct. On one of these occasions, he voluntarily went before one of our magistrates and made oath that he would no longer indulge himself in the use of ardent spirits. But the habit had become too strong to be eradicated. He relapsed into his old practice; and his end is recorded in the preceding paragraph: and let it be a solemn warning to those who indulge themselves in the use of spirituous liquors! Emporium.

ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

Ashborough, Randolph county, Aug. 5, 1828.

The court having adjourned at an early hour, proclamation was made, requesting all those favorable to the administration of JOHN Q. ADAMS, to attend in the Court House:—in a few minutes the house was completely filled. On motion, William Hogan, Esq. was called to the Chair, and Jesse Harper appointed Secretary.

Col. Elliot briefly stated the object of the meeting and moved that a committee, consisting of Jonathan Worth, Moses Swaim, Hugh Moffett, Jesse Walker and John K. Armistead, Esquires, be appointed to draw up resolutions expressive of the views of this meeting on the next Presidential election. The committee was accordingly appointed, and after having retired for some time, Mr. Worth reported the following resolutions.

Resolved, That this meeting view the next Presidential election as one of the highest interest to this country, of any that has taken place since the formation of our government. The experiment appears about to be tried, whether the people are disposed to support a Civil, or Military Government; whether they will permit a man, who has been long in our national councils, whose conduct has been approved by all the Presidents we have heretofore had, and whose talents and integrity are indisputable, to remain at the head of our government; or disregard him and accept of a successful Military Chief, who would never have been thought of as a Candidate for the Presidency, had it not been for one solitary victory. A man, of whom a committee of the senate of the United States, who had all the documents and testimony before them relative to his conduct in the Seminole war, has said in their report, made the 24th of February, 1819:—"It is with regret that the committee are compelled to declare, that they conceive General Jackson to have disregarded the positive orders of the Department of War, the Constitution and Law; that he has taken upon himself, not only the exercise of those powers delegated to Congress as the sole Legislative authority of the nation, and to the President and Senate, as it relates to the appointments; but of the powers which had been expressly reserved to the States in the appointment of officers of the militia."

Resolved, That this meeting are opposed to the appointment of any man to the Presidency, who has not, on all occasions, paid a due respect to the constitution and laws of his country, and the rights of its citizens.

Resolved, That the fate of Rome, Greece and France, admonish us of the danger of placing our Republic under the control of a military character, who has on many occasions suffered his own turbulent will to govern his actions, independent of consequences.

Resolved, That this meeting entertain the opinion, that Gen. Jackson is not qualified by education, experience, temper or disposition, to preside over the destinies of this nation with honour to himself and advantage to its citizens.

Resolved, That this meeting have implicit confidence in the virtue, ability and integrity of John Q. Adams, and are of the opinion that the peace, safety and prosperity of this nation measurably depend on his being continued at the head of our government for the next Presidential term.

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the proceedings of the Administration Convention held at Raleigh on the 20th day of December last, and will give their support to the electoral ticket then and there formed by the delegates and representatives of the people.

Resolved, That Jonathan Worth, Esq. Henry B. Elliott, John B. Troy, Esq. Doctr. Phineas Nixon, John K. Armistead, Esq. Rev. Micajah Hill, Eli Brower, Esq. Jesse Walker, Esq. John Ingram, Esq. and Col. John Wood, be appointed a committee of Vigilance and Correspondence for this county.

Resolved, That Henry B. Elliott, Moses Swaim and Jonathan Worth, Esqrs. be appointed a committee to prepare an address to the people of this county on the subject of the next Presidential election.

On motion of Mr. Worth.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded by the Secretary to the offices of the Raleigh Register, the Greensborough Patriot, and Yakin & Catawba Journal, for publication.

The foregoing resolutions were read and unanimously adopted.

WM. HOGAN, Chairman.

JESSE HARPER, Secretary.

The Journal.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1828.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered "the most valuable public character we had abroad."

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly, that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your country on their prospects in this young man."

Whom MADISON appointed first to negotiate a Treaty for Peace;

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet;

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world;

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and violence, has been singularly prosperous;

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and extravagant as they are said to be by his opponents)—and beside applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS to works of public improvement and national defence,—HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the Interests and Honor of his Country.

North-Carolina Electors.

First District—Isaac T. Avery, of Burke,
Second, Abner Franklin, of Fredell,
Third, Robert H. Burton, of Lincoln,
Fourth, Edmund Deberry, of Montgomery,
Fifth, Jas. T. Morehead, of Rockingham,
Sixth, Alexander Gray, of Randolph,
Seventh, Benjn. Robinson, of Cumberland,
Eighth, James S. Smith, of Orange,
Ninth, William Hinton, of Wake,
Tenth, Edward Hall, of Franklin,
Eleventh, Samuel Hyman, of Martin,
Twelfth, Isaac N. Lamb, of Pasquotank,
Thirteenth, William Clark, of Pitt,
Fourteenth, Wm. S. Blackledge, of Craven,
Fifteenth, Daniel L. Kenan, of Duplin.

THE ELECTION

Of members to the General Assembly was held throughout the State, (with the exception of some three or four counties, in which it took place at an earlier period to avoid interference with the courts,) on Thursday last. In this county the result was as follows:—

Senate—Dr. John Scott.

Commons—Hamilton C. Jones and John Clements.

For the Borough—Charles Fisher, Esq.

STATE OF THE POLL.

	Jones.	Clements.	Kilpatrick.
Salisbury,	454	202	194
Pinkston's,	43	15	3
Brickhouses,	101	44	61
Mocksville,	308	243	123
Fulton,	79	55	49
Neely's,	91	90	66
Morgan's,	84	64	3
Thompson's Mill, 74		47	106
	1234	760	605

The following are all the returns we have received from other counties:

Fredell—Dr. Abner Franklin, Senate.
Richard Allison and Bogle, Commons.
Davidson—John Smith, S. Thoma Hampton and Absolom Williams, C.
Cabarrus—Lawson H. Alexander, S. Wm. McLane and John Barnhart, C.
Mecklenburg—William Davidson, S. Wm. J. Alexander and Joseph Blackwood, C.

STATE OF THE POLL.

	Davidson.	McLeary.	Commons.
Davidson,	-	-	501
McLeary,	-	-	489
Alexander,	-	-	1222
Blackwood,	-	-	603
Caldwell,	-	-	433
Ingram,	-	-	537

In Mecklenburg there was no opposition in the Senate, until about two weeks previous to the election, when Gen. McLeary announced himself, in a circular, as the JACKSON CANDIDATE. The party rallied; and as they boast of having "three-fourths, at least," of the citizens of Mecklenburg on their side, they were, of course, confident of success. At the five elections held in the lower regiment of the county, McLeary's circular, pasted on a board, headed, "Davidson, for Adams—McLeary, for Jackson," was hung up, together with the following appeal to the party:—"All in favor of Jackson for President, will come forward and evince their attachment to the General, by giving their suffrages to McLeary;" and at the election in Steel Creek, a flag was hoisted for Jackson. Yet, notwithstanding all this,—in a county where, it is asserted, "three-fourths of the votes, at least, will be given to Jackson,"—the Administration Candidate triumphed,—by a small majority, it is true, but enough to show how vain and empty are the boasts of the Jackson men of their strength in the patriotic, republican county of Mecklenburg.

Granville—Thomas Hunt, Jr. S. Robert Potter and James Wyche, C.

Bertie—Geo. O. Askeed, S. Wm. S. Mhoon and Joseph Watford, C.

Currituck—Samuel S. Year, S. Enoch Ball and Benjamin Simmons, C.

Pitt—John Joiner, S. Marshall Dickinson and Mow, C.

Craven—Richard P. Slaughter, S. Charles Nelson and John M. Bryan, C.

Town of Newbern—William Gaston.

The Kentucky election commenced on the instant, and a few days previous, Gen.

Jackson repaired to Tyne's Springs, near the Kentucky line, and Mr. Grundy passed over into Kentucky. This is the same station which the General occupied during the last congressional election in Kentucky; and where he made his attack on Mr. Buckner, in a letter to one of his partisans in Kentucky, which was immediately published and circulated in hand-bills throughout Mr. B's district. Yet Gen. Jackson never electioneers, never seeks office! Were Mr. Adams to set himself down on the borders of a State, on the eve of, and during an important election, an alarm loud and long, would be sounded through every Jackson press in the country; but Jackson can do this, and these watchful sentinels, who would then be trumpet-tongued, are now like "dumb dogs, that cannot bark." Were Mr. Adams thus to interfere in an election which was to have an important bearing on his own, if not to decide it, he would deserve to be defeated—such we doubt not, would be the sentiment of a large portion of the people; let the interference of Gen. Jackson, then, (of which the present is not the first instance) in the elections of a neighboring state, be punished as it ought to be, with the loss of the confidence of the people. He has set the first example of a candidate for the Presidency going about the country eating dinners, making speeches, drinking toasts, writing letters & fulminating charges against his rivals, all tending to the promotion of his own election; and the people owe it to themselves, to set the seal of reprobation on this precedent; they owe it to their posterity, signally to discountenance an example, which, in whatever light we may view it, is exceedingly pernicious. They should act impartially and do strict justice: they would not countenance, they would reprobate such a course in Mr. Adams; and what is wrong in Mr. Adams, cannot be right in Gen. Jackson.

The following extract of a letter from Hertford county, to the editors of the Raleigh Register, is only one among the numerous evidences which weekly crowd upon us, that the boasted overwhelming strength of Jackson in this State is more in show than reality. The Jackson mode of taking votes at petty musters, gatherings, grog-shops, &c. is now well understood; and these votes now pass in this State, for just what they are worth, and that is, nothing. Whenever, at these balloting, some friend of the Administration is present to see fair play, the result, like the following, affords no cause of triumph to the heroites.

Extract of a letter dated Hertford County, July 28th.

"Knowing that you feel an interest in the Presidential contest, I take the liberty of informing you of the result of a vote taken in Capt. Doughie's District, at a company muster, on the 12th inst. where it was boasted by the Opposition, that there were not five persons who would vote for Mr. Adams. As this was Jackson's strong ground in the lower part of our county, they intended to take the vote to have it published, that it might be known how great a majority they were to have in this county. When the vote was taken, it stood—for Adams 31, Jackson 31, and from 10 to 15 persons who refused to vote, publicly acknowledged they should vote for Mr. Adams, which was mortifying indeed to the boasting gentlemen, as might be seen by their looks and expressions."

Jackson vs. the heroes of Waterloo.—The Baltimore Republican, an up-to-the-hub Jackson paper, not long since published a flaming address of the Hero to his troops at New-Orleans, previous to the battle of the 8th, in which the General tells them they are about "to contend with the victors of Waterloo!" The author of this forgery is a bungling hand at the business, and should be tried under the "second section," and summarily punished for his fatal blunder in this miserable "fraud and forgery." Why, it is as bad as the General's declaration, that he imbibed his "views of the constitution in the times and from the sages of the revolution"—that is, when he was a mere boy, some 14 or 15 years old, and several years before the constitution was formed! The battle of New-Orleans, in which the General is made to tell his troops they were "to contend with the victors of Waterloo," was fought, as every body knows, on the 8th of January, 1815—the battle of Waterloo was not fought until the June following—five months afterwards! Such are the means used to impose on the people and seduce them into the support of the Military Candidate; but they are too intelligent to be gulled so easily, or to be thus imposed on by "fraud and forgery."

Louisiana.—Now that the cause of Jackson in this patriotic State,—where the Hero is well known, too well, it would

seem, for his own advancement,—is irretrievably lost, his partisans endeavor to hide their mortification under assumed indifference. "It is nothing more than we expected," say they—"we never calculated on Louisiana." This is a miserable shift! Every one who has read any of the Jackson papers, and has noticed the various calculations which have flooded them, knows that Louisiana has been almost invariably set down for Jackson; yet now, forsooth, when the hollowness of their pretensions is exposed, they "never calculated on Louisiana!" Why, then, did they say one thing, when they believed another? Only the day before the result of the election was received in New-York, the Evening Post published a letter from New-Orleans, asserting that Livingston's election was certain, that the whole of the Jackson ticket for the city, or at least, six out of the seven, would be elected, and that the State was safe for Jackson; yet now, "we never calculated on Louisiana!" And so it will be, when the Hero is prostrated in Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, New-York, &c.—"we never calculated on these States;" and when Mr. Adams is re-elected, as there is every reason to believe he will be, the epilogue will be, as the curtain closes on the Hero's prospects—"we never calculated on his election—the result is just what we expected!"

The partisans of the Combination have labored hard and incessantly (but in vain), to prove that Mr. Adams is extravagant and wasteful of the public funds; and at the same time have held Gen. Jackson up to view, as a man of simple and unostentatious habits, a plain Tennessee farmer, the modern Cincinnatus, who never fingered the people's money, nor fed on dainties. We have before given our readers specimens of the General's economy, and of his style of living while supported by the public; and we shall in our next give some farther exemplifications of them, which will put the finishing stroke to whatever pretensions he may have set up, or his partisans for him, to economy, or republican simplicity in his style of living. His friends commenced the business of prying into and dragging the accounts of individuals before the public;—and a merited retribution is now overtaking them. The pit which they dug for another, is destined to engulf them.

The Marylander, speaking of Mr. Clay's reception at Lexington on the 16th ult. when he was escorted into the town by upwards of 700 of his fellow citizens, and among them the oldest and most respectable inhabitants, says—"To Henry Clay, such a greeting by his neighbors and friends, who know his sterling worth and incorruptible integrity, must have been peculiarly grateful to his feelings. Let the miserable beings, who have pursued him with the spirit of fiends, learn the salutary lesson, from this spontaneous offering to injured innocence, that a people whose leading characteristics are virtue and intelligence, are not to be deceived by the malevolent falsehoods of the factious and unprincipled."

"Let these miserable beings learn!" They will learn nothing, except what tends to their own profit, and that they are quick to understand. When these slanderers learn that it is unpopular to abuse Henry Clay, this distinguished and persecuted Statesman will then find them buzzing about him, like so many insects, annoying him more with their fulsome adulation than with their previous calumnies and falsehoods. Let him but triumph in the coming election, as he most assuredly will, and the whole tribe of his assailants, from Ritchie, downwards, will be transformed into his humble and willing eulogists. They are people's men, and will never be found in the minority, unless by mistake; consequently, they have only to learn that Mr. Clay's fortunes are in the ascendant, to be convinced that he is not only a great man, but "without fear and without reproach." Like Vanbricium, they are sure to be on the strong side, as soon as they can tell which that will be.

The question has been significantly asked, why is it, that in all the declamations of the people's friends, alias the Jacksonians, about the "abandonment of duty by the Representatives," who voted differently from the electors, not a word of censure has been passed upon the members from N. Carolina? The vials of their wrath have been poured without measure on Mr. Cook, who voted, it is true, differently from the electors, but at the same time, in accordance with the expressed sentiments of a majority of the people of the state which he represented—while the members from this state, who were equally guilty,—if there be any guilt in voting honestly and independently,—are not subjected to the slightest censure. There is something very suspicious and inconsistent in this conduct of the people's friends,—it indicates a sort of convenient morality, (quite characteristic of sham patriots,) which can justify or condemn the same action, just as it may suit a particular purpose to be accomplished.

The Old Lady conglomerates every straggling sign in N. York into one mass, and says behold the certainty of the Hero's election. We determined for some time, to exhibit the signs on the other side, but we finally became ashamed, of what is in fact, a trick, and a stale trick. The signs! Were we to publish one half of the innumerable meetings of young and old men in N. Y. friendly to the Administration, we should have no room for any thing else. Suffice it, that they greatly outweigh the Jackson Signs, and that Mr. Adams is as certain of twenty-four votes there, as he is of Massachusetts. Judge Thompson will run a slight distance ahead. On Long Island, heretofore considered Jackson, recent indications prove that Mr. Adams will easily prevail. The following from the Boston Centinel, we think is worth all the little signs published in the Old Lady.

Richmond Whig.

"A letter from a gentleman of the first respectability, in the interior of N. Y. to his friend in Boston, says, 'I have collected information from the most respectable men of intelligence in all parts of the State, and from that information, Mr. Adams cannot fail to get twenty-nine of the electoral votes.' On this subject, we can add, on the information of one of the most candid and intelligent Citizens of our State, that during a Circuit Court term in a neighboring State, he had conversation with a large number of gentlemen of the highest respectability from New-York, on the subject of the ensuing choice of Electors, in that State; that they gave it as their decided opinion, founded on correct information received from various parts of the State, that at that time (early in June,) it was morally certain that the Administration Candidates for Electors would succeed in at least twenty-five districts; and that this was also the opinion of persons present who did not appear to be friendly to the present Administration. And, further, that, to an inquiry made by our informant whether fears did not exist that the Legislature, at their September extra session, would venture to repeal the Law of the people providing for the choice of Electors by Districts, and assume the power of electing them, themselves, it was their unanimous opinion, from their knowledge of the Members, that such fears were groundless. If we understand the Electoral Law of N. Y. and we think we do, the State is divided into districts which are to choose thirty-four Electors, and that a majority of the Electors chosen, have the power to choose the other two Electors—the State being entitled to 36. If, therefore, the above calculation should prove to be correct, the Administration Electors will be twenty-seven at least."

Pennsylvania.—The Pennsylvania Intelligencer of July 22, says, "this State will vote for the Administration. Our information leaves us no doubt on the subject."

"The Harrisburg Argus, of July 25, has this language: 'Since the 4th of July, we have considered the important political question as settled in our State, and that Pennsylvania will sustain the present Administration.'"

A Kentuckian by the name of Millman, some years since left his native state for Mexico, where he took an active part in the revolutionary struggle; and although he was without learning, so high were his services appreciated, that the government of Mexico had rewarded him with a million acres of land in the province of Texas.—He has recently sold this land to a London capitalist for \$1,000,000.

The landed estate of Mr. Jefferson, including Monticello, is advertised for sale by his executor. It appears that his debts amounted to \$107,000. The sum of \$72,000 remains unpaid.

D. G. MacRAE,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OFFERS his services to the public.—He has large and convenient Ware-Houses for the storage of Cotton.

DR. T. I. JOHNSON,

HAVING effected the object for which he declined his professional business, again offers his services to the citizens of Charlotte and adjacent country, in the practice of

Medicine and Surgery.

He duly considers the pressure of the times and will make his charges accordingly.

State of North-Carolina,
LINCOLN COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions.
JULY SESSION, 1828.

Daniel Blackburn vs. The heirs of John Rudisel, deceased. Original Process. Judgment & Execution granted by a Justice of the Peace for said county and levied on land belonging to the estate of the said John Rudisel, deceased.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Chesby Parker and Elizabeth his wife, and Jacob, Polly, Betsey, and Susannah Mosteller, heirs at law of Polly Mosteller, deceased, and Daniel Rudisel, and Jacob Rudisel, all heirs of John Rudisel, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, by court, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadin and Catawba Journals, that they appear at the county court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Lincoln county, at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the 4th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to plead to issue, or judgment will be entered up against them and the land levied on sold to satisfy the said judgment.

Witness, V. McRee, Clerk of said court, at office, the 3d Monday in July, 1828.

Castor Oil.
A FULL supply of the above article is just received, and for sale at reduced prices, by E. WILLEY & Co. Salisbury, August 18, 1828.—6199

Coach Making.
NATHAN BROWN returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the liberal encouragement he has received in his line of business, and informs them that he continues to make and repair all kinds of GIGS and CARRIAGES, CARRYALLS, &c. He has on hand at this time, A FIRST RATE

Pannel Gig and Jersey Wagon,
which he will sell on accommodating terms, to customers, or any gentleman wishing to purchase.
NATHAN BROWN.
Salisbury, August 8, 1828.—6198

BEEF! BEEF!!
KRIDER & BOWERS

RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that they have commenced the

Butchering Business;
and will offer BEEF at the Market-House in Salisbury, on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday mornings in each week, the balance of the season: their Beef is as good as can be procured from the mountains, and will be sold at the following prices:

3 cents per lb. for four-quarter;
3 1/2 " " for hind-quarter; or
4 " " for choice pieces, without neck or shank.

We invite the public to call and see for themselves; and if they find the Beef satisfactory, we solicit their patronage, and pledge our best exertions to deserve it.

KRIDER & BOWERS.
Salisbury, August 4, 1828.—3194.

N. B. A first rate yoke of steers for sale; inquire as above.

Committed to the Jail

OF Cabarrus county, on July 27th, a Negro man who calls his name OSTIN, and says he belongs to Margaret Kilpatrick, (widow) living in Mecklenburg county, N. C. and ran away from James Kennedy of said county, to whom he was hired. Said boy is dark complexioned, 5 feet 6 inches high, 27 or 28 years of age—part of his head bald, occasioned, he says, by a burn. His owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

WILLIAM O. MAHAN, Jailor.
Concord, August 7, 1828.—3195

Jonathan Orr's Estate

ON Wednesday, the 10th of September, 1828, will be sold on a credit of 12 months, at the late residence of Jonathan Orr, deceased, in New-Providence, all the personal property of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Wagons, Cotton Gin and Press, Cotton in bales and in seed, Gigs, Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, of every description, &c. together with a part of the negro property. Sale to continue from day to day until all be sold.

JOHN WILLIAMSON, Admr.
August 5th, 1828.—3195.

For Sale.

WILL be sold, to the highest bidder, on Thursday, the 18th of September next, the tract of land whereon I now reside, lying on Town Fork, in the county of Stokes. This tract contains 650 acres; about 250 of cleared land, nearly one half of which is low grounds. As no one will wish to purchase the land without seeing it, a further description is deemed unnecessary. The land will be sold on a credit of one and two years.

HUGH M. PETTUS.
August 1, 1828.—4196.

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Henry Ramsour, deceased, all persons having any claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to present them to the executors, legally authenticated, within the term prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, or their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN COULTER,
SOLOMON RAMSOUR, } Executors.
July 24, 1828.—3194.

Notice to Tanners.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the valuable property in the town of Charlotte, lately belonging to Mr. Allen Baldwin. The property includes about sixty town lots, on a part of which are improvements, viz.—a valuable Tannery, including all the necessary buildings, &c. and a patent metal Bark-Mill; also, a good dwelling-house with the necessary out-houses. The land is all under cultivation, and well fenced. Any person wishing to purchase, can learn the terms, by calling on the subscriber, living in Cabarrus county, on Buffalo creek; or on Mr. William Smith, in Charlotte.

ROBERT McKENZIE.
Cabarrus County, May 22, 1828.—826f.

State of North-Carolina,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

May Session, 1828.

Samuel I. Thomas vs. Thos. G. Polk, Ex'r of Miles J. Robison, and others.—Petition for distribution.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Richard Saddle and Mary his wife, Thomas Robison and Rebecca his wife, Thompson Robison and Osborn Robison (parties defendants in the case) are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made six weeks in the Yadin & Catawba Journals, for them to appear at the next county court, to be held for this county, in August next, and answer to the petition, otherwise judgment will be entered up against them.

ISAAC ALEXANDER, C. M. O.

POETRY.

THE DAISY.

BY JOHN HASON GOOD, M. D.

Not worlds on worlds, in phalanx deep,
Need we to prove a God is here;
The daisy, fresh from winter's sleep,
Tells of his hand in lines as clear.

For who but he that arch'd the skies,
And pours the day-spring's living flood,
Wondrous alike in all he tries,
Could read the daisy's purple bud?

Mould its green cup, its wiry stem;
Its fringed border nicely spin;
And cut the gold embossed gem,
That, set in silver, gleams within?

And fling it, unrestrained and free,
O'er hill and dale, and desert sod,
That man, where'er he walks, may see,
In every step, the stamp of God.

VARIETY.

Mixing together profit and delight.

THE GERMAN GIBBET.

Tut, tut, thou art all ice, thy kindness
freezes.—

RICHARD III.

It was evening, towards the latter end of autumn, when the warmth of the midday sun reminds us of the summer just gone, and the coolness of the evening plainly assures us that winter is fast approaching; that I was proceeding homewards on horseback fortified by a strong great coat against the weather without, and refreshed with a glass of eau-de-vie, that I might feel equally secure within. My road lay for some time along an extensive plain, at the extremity of which there rose a small and thickly overspreading wood which the road skirted for some distance; and on a slight eminence, at an angle where the last rays of the setting sun threw their gleam across the path, were suspended the remains of a malefactor in chains. They had been hanging there at least ten years; the whole of the flesh was consumed; and here and there, where the coarse dark cloth in which the figure had been wrapped had decayed, the bones, bleached by the weather, protruded.

I confess I am rather superstitious, and certainly did push on, in order that, if possible, I might pass the place before the sun should have set, to accomplish which I afterwards increased into a hard gallop. The sun, however, had set, and the twilight was fast changing into darkness as I rode up. I could not keep my eyes off the spot, for the figure swung slowly backwards and forwards, accompanied by the low harsh creaking of the irons, as it moved to the breeze.

What with exertion, and I may add fear, or something very like it, the perspiration fell in large drops from my forehead, and nearly blinded me, so that I could not refrain from imagining that the white boney arm (hand it had none) of the figure, relieved against the dark wood behind was beckoning to me, as it waved in the wind. On passing it, I put my horse to full speed and did not once check his pace, or look around, until I had left the German Gibbet (for so it was called) a good mile behind.

It was now a fine, clear, moonlight night, and I had not gone far when I heard the sound of horses' feet at a little distance behind, and about the same time began to feel myself unusually cold. I buttoned up my coat, but that did not make much difference: I took a large comforter from my pocket, and put it round my neck. I felt still colder; and urging my horse forward, I hoped that exercise would warm me; but no, I was still cold. However fast I galloped, I still heard the sound of horses' feet behind, at apparently just the same distance, and though I looked around several times, I could not see a living soul! The sound got faster and faster, nearer and nearer, till at last a small grey pony trotted up, on which sat a tall, thin, melancholy looking man, with a long pointed nose, and dull, heavy eyelids, which hung so low, that at first he appeared to be asleep. His countenance, which was extremely pale and cadaverous, was overshadowed by a quantity of long thin white hairs which hung down to his shoulders. He was dressed in a thin white jacket, which he wore open, white fustian trousers, a white hat, his shirt collar open and no cravat round his neck!

We rode for some time side by side, the stranger never once turning round, or raising up his eyes to look at me; I could not help regarding him intently, until my eyes ached with the cold. I was obliged every now and then to let go the reins to blow my fingers, which I thought would drop off, and, on touching my horse, I found he was as cold as myself! yet the stranger looked not the least affected by it, for his cloak remained strapped to the saddle behind

open, and his shirt collar unbuttoned as before!

This looked very strange!—there was something mysterious about him; so I resolved to be quit of him as soon as possible; but the faster I rode the faster rode he; and though my horse appeared as powerful again as the one on which he was riding, yet I found that when it came to the push, his pony could have passed me easily. But that was not his intention; for when I slackened my pace, he slackened,—and on my pulling up, he pulled up also, still he never looked at me, and there we remained side by side, and I nearly frozen to death with the cold.

Every thing around us was perfectly quiet; and I felt this silence becoming quite appalling; at length, I exclaimed, "Sir! you seem determined we shall not part company, however it may be the wish of one of us." The stranger, after making a slight inclination of his head, expressed in the most gentlemanly manner, his sorrow that it should be thought he had intruded himself upon me, and his earnest desire that we might proceed together (seeing that our course was the same) on better terms. This was said with so much politeness, that I really could not refuse: being more-over convinced, that if I had, it was totally out of my power to enforce my refusal; so we trotted on together.

The stranger immediately began talking most fluently, but continually shifting the subject, and at length coming to a full stop, he suddenly asked me what was my opinion of all this? I, who had been dreadfully afflicted by the cold, so as to have been disabled from giving any attention, felt quite at a loss what to say:—at length, as well as I was able (for my teeth chattered so much I could scarcely speak plain,) I stammered out "whether he did not think it was very cold?" Immediately his dull eyes lighted up, and I shall never forget their fiery and unnatural light, as turning suddenly around, he stared full in the face, saying in the most joyous, mild, and melodious tone of voice,

"Perhaps you will accept of my cloak?" and adding with peculiar emphasis, "he was sure I should be warm enough then," instantly began to unstrap it from behind him. In vain I declared I could not think of accepting it, especially as he was more thinly clad than myself: he began to inform me, with the same peculiar expression, "that he never felt cold,"—and that he would be most happy if I would do him the honor to put it on. I kept refusing, and he persisting, till at last he became so importunate, that I rudely pushed it from me, saying, "that I would not accept of it." O! if you could have seen the change in his manner and appearance!—instead of the mild, placid look he had hitherto worn, his face was contracted by the strongest feelings of rage and disappointment, his eyes flashed fire from under his heavy knit brows; his mouth was curled with a kind of "sardonic" grin; and hastily adjusting the cloak about him, he said, with the most sinister expression; "Perhaps I would do him the honor another time?" Then dashing the spurs into his beast, he was out of sight in a moment.

I began to think there was something—there was really something—horridly unnatural about the stranger; his hollow voice, pale complexion, and heavy eye,—above all, the strange coldness that came over me! I felt rejoiced that I had not accepted his offer of the cloak, (as then in all probability, we should not have parted so soon;) and now, so little did I need it, that I was compelled to unbutton my coat, and take my thick lamb's wool comforter from my neck.

Who could the stranger be? I remembered to have heard, that the German who was hung in chains, and whose gibbet I had passed, had suffered the sentence of the law, for having burnt a house, and murdered in the most cruel and shocking manner, a person, whom he strangled with his cloak. Now, it was also currently reported, (but only believed by the idle and superstitious,) that this man did not then die—for it was said, that the devil, to whom after his condemnation he had sold himself, had, while he was suspended, in some way or other, supported him; and had afterwards fed him on the gibbet, in the form of a raven, until the fastenings decayed, so that he could release himself, when he substituted the body of a person whom he murdered for the purpose!

There were many persons now alive who had sworn to having seen the raven there morning, noon, and to have heard its croaking even at midnight. Many accounted for this, by saying it came there to feed on the body; but one of the villagers, who was known to be a stout fellow, having occasion to go by

he heard the man talking with the raven, but in a language he could not understand; that at first he supposed he was deceived by his own fancy or the creaking of the iron fastenings, but on approaching nearer, he distinctly saw the eyes of the man looking intently at him: and he verily believed had he stopped he would have spoken to him, but that he was so alarmed he took to his heels, and never once looked behind or stopped to take breath, until he reached the end of the plain, a distance of about five miles. And it was further said, the German, when released from the gibbet, was obliged in fulfilment of his vow to do the devil's will on earth—that he was most dreadfully pale, owing to the blood never having flowed into his face since his strangulation, for the devil, it is said, had only just kept his word; that the German, as he was called, had since, often been seen riding up and down the road, and that he entered very freely into conversation, and endeavored to entrap the unwary to put them in the power of his master.

Could it be possible that this was the German? Tut! an idle thought; and yet—I remember there was something foreign in his accent;—that the paleness of his face—the strange circumstances that accompanied his presence—the pressing and extraordinary manner in which he offered his cloak, which might have been some device to get me within his power—the extreme cold with which I was afflicted, the ominous beckoning too of the figure on the gibbet, each circumstance came forcibly before me; and were he the German or not, I more than ever rejoiced that I had thus easily got rid of him.

I now rode briskly on to a small inn, that was situated about halfway between the commencement and end of my journey and arrived there about half past eight o'clock. On alighting, the host, a fat jolly fellow, with a perpetual smile on his face, came out and welcomed me. "Shew me into a private room," said I, "and bring me some refreshment;" the landlord replied he was very sorry his only room was at present occupied by a gentleman who had been there about ten minutes, but he was sure he would have no objection to my company. He departed to obtain his permission, and returned with the gentleman's compliments, and that he would be most happy in my company: so I followed mine host to the room; but what was my confusion, when on opening the door, I discovered seated, the mysterious stranger, whose presence had before caused me such annoyance. A sort of chilliness instantly came over me, and I would have retired, when the stranger got up, and bowing politely, said "he was exceedingly happy to accede to my request of allowing me to occupy the same room," and at the same time handed me a chair. It was impossible for me now to refuse; so, thanking him for his offer, I seated myself, and, as I before said, being rather chilly, asked him if he had any objection to a fire; I immediately perceived a strong alteration in his features, but it was only momentary; he instantly recovered himself, and said, "that, for his part, his cloak, pointing to one which hung on the back of his chair, was quite enough for him, however cold the weather might be," and added, "if I would put it on for one moment, he was sure I should be warm enough then." I had a sort of instinctive dread of this cloak, and I determined not to put it on; so starting up I rang the bell, and on the landlord's entering, asked his permission to make a fire. The stranger bowed his head, and fixing his eyes on the wall, remained silent. The landlord, I observed, rubbed his hands as he went out, saying this was one of the coldest nights he had felt this year.

While they were about preparing to light the fire, the stranger sat quite silent, for my part, I got colder and colder; a sort of melancholy chilliness seemed to pervade the place, the large clock that was in the room had stopped, from some cause or other about ten minutes before I arrived; and on the maid coming in, though before a merry, cheerful looking damsel, she presently became as melancholy and as grave as either of us, especially as, after numerous attempts, she was obliged to confess her inability to light the fire. It was now very cold, so the landlady came and did her best endeavors to light a fire, but in vain, afterwards the landlord, boots, hostler, and the cook, who never having been out of a perspiration for the last ten years of her life, was nearly killed by the sudden effect of the cold she experienced on coming into the room: last of all I myself tried, but unsuccessfully. They all looked surprised, and the landlord observed it was very strange—it was not so cold, he was sure, anywhere else. The stranger all this time remain-

I now desired the landlord to bring in tea, hoping by that means to warm myself. When the tea things were brought, the stranger drew a chair for himself to the table, and requested I would make tea; I desired the maid to pour some water into the tea pot, from a kettle which she held in her hand, apparently just from the fire: however, on pouring in some water, no steam arose; so far from it, the water appeared to be scarcely warm. I questioned her what she meant by it, and how she expected I could make tea with cold water? she declared that it boiled when it left the kitchen fire, and she did not know how it could get cold since. I then told her to take the tea pot and fill it from the large kettle, which she assured me was boiling on the kitchen fire: she returned and on my tilting it up to pour out the tea, it ran gently down for a few moments, and then congealed into a long icicle! The maid looked first at me and then at the stranger and then went quickly out of the room.

I remained some time sitting intently gazing on the stranger, who sat with his dull heavy eyes still intently fixed on the wall. I can scarcely describe what I felt. I shook so dreadfully both with fear and cold, that I could hardly keep my seat—my teeth clattered—my knees shook—in short, I began to fear that if I staid any longer I should be frozen to death. At length he noticed my confusion, and starting up he again said, "perhaps I would accept of his cloak." Now I was really dying with cold, and the cloak looked so warm and so tempting, that I could not help eyeing it wistfully; this the stranger perceived, and, opening it, showed the lining, which was of the finest lambs wool, looking infinitely warmer as well as softer, and more comfortable than any thing I had ever seen. He then, in the most obliging manner, requested that I would put it on, adding in his own expressive way, he was sure I should be warm enough then. I felt myself wavering; but, summoning up my resolution, I determined I would not yield, so quitting him abruptly, I ordered my horse, and being resolved once and forever, to rid myself of this odious stranger, I mounted as quickly as possible, and putting spurs to his side, for I heard the stranger calling loudly for his horse, I galloped the whole of the way home; and I can safely swear that nothing whatever passed me on the road.

Now, said I, at any rate I have distanced him; and knocking at my door, it was quickly opened by my wife, who had been anxiously expecting me. After our usual salutation, she informed me I should meet an old friend up stairs who had been waiting my arrival. "With an old friend, a good bottle of wine, and a warm fire," said I, "I can forget every thing, and hastening up stairs—it would be impossible to describe my confusion—before me was seated the identical stranger, with the mysterious cloak hanging over the arm of the chair on which he sat! He rose as I entered—rage prevented me from uttering a word. He bowed politely, saying, "he hoped he was not an intruder; but, after having passed some hours together on our journey, he thought he might make bold to beg a night's lodging, having found himself benighted close to my house." I was so thunder-struck that I could not say a word in answer. My wife now entered the room, and complained of the cold. "She said the fire had gone out soon after my friend arrived, and, what is very strange," added she, "we were unable to light it again. I have been to order a bed to be made for your friend—and I have ordered the sheets to be aired, as the night is rather cold." "Oh! said the stranger, 'you need not mind that—I always sleep warm enough!'" and pointing to his cloak, he gave a most expressive, but sarcastic smile. This was almost too much; yet what could I do? I had no excuse to turn him out. Suppose it should be the German? tush! nonsense! But however I tried to get myself rid of this thought, I never succeeded in entirely banishing it; such strong hold has the idea of supernatural interference on a superstitious mind. I resolved, however, in mere contradiction to my opinion, to put up with his company this once; and, endeavoring to be as unconcerned as possible, I made suitable acknowledgments in the best way I could.

After a painful silence which was only disturbed by the chattering of our teeth, supper was announced, and hastily despatched, for every thing was cold. Silence again ensued; till at length I caught up a candle, and I could bear it no longer, and asked the stranger if I should show him his room; he consented, and bowing to my wife, took his cloak and followed me.

served the water was frozen in the ewer: "I will order the servant," said I, "to bring you some warm water in the morning to shave with." He replied, he had rather I would not give myself so much trouble on his account, for that he could lather his face with snow! He then asked me if I slept warm? "I am afraid," said I, "I shall not do so to night." He placed his cloak in my hand, saying with a chuckle, "I had only to throw it over me and my wife and he was sure we should be warm enough then!"—I threw down the cloak and rushed out of the room.

I joined my wife down stairs, who on my upbraiding her with the folly of inviting a perfect stranger to sleep in the house, told me, that he had introduced himself as an old friend of mine, who wished to see me on particular business. I then hinted my suspicion concerning him, and that I tho't it was through him we were thus grievously tormented by the cold.

I went to bed—but not to sleep,—not all the blankets in the world could ever have made me warm. I hesitated whether I should not go and turn the stranger out thus late as it was:—but I might be mistaken after all;—he was very gentlemanly, and behaved throughout with the greatest propriety, so that I could have no excuse for so doing. And tho' there were very many strange circumstances attending his presence, still they might be accidental, I resolved, at least, to wait patiently for the morning, though I felt as if I was exposed to the air on a cold winter's night; but I was doomed again to be disturbed. I had locked my room door, (my constant custom upon going to bed,) when about one o'clock as I was lying, wide awake,—the stranger—the German, the fiend!—for I believed he was all three,—entered my room! how I know not—I heard no noise. A horrid trembling immediately came over me, my knees knocked together,—my teeth chattered,—my hair stood on end.—I could scarcely draw my breath. What could be his purpose? to murder me?—no—no, I see it all—the cloak,—the mysterious cloak, the source of all my fears and apprehensions;—he thinks by that to gain his purpose, and fancying I am asleep, he comes, no doubt, to cast that upon me, and thus give the fiend, his master, in some way or other a power over me! He approached the bed;—my tongue clave to the roof of my parched mouth, and fear, an all absorbing fear, had nearly choked me. He opened the cloak—and another moment—and then—but rage, fear, despair, gave me strength—I started up;—"Villain!" said I, "I will not tamely bear it!" and grappling with him, I threw the cloak from me. I now cared not what I said or did.—"Hence," roared I, "and seek the fiend you serve!" and accidentally in the scuffle I caught hold of his long pointed nose;—he shrieked aloud with rage and pain. "My God, Mr. T—," said my wife, what are you about?" I received a heavy fall:—immediately the whole was gone. I assisted my wife into bed: for it seems that I had lain half the night with the clothes completely off me; which, as often as she endeavored to replace, I had resisted; and on her persisting, I had eventually seized her by the nose, and we both tumbled out of the bed together.

"Forty."—A writer in the Athenæum, under the head "Biblical Criticism," has some curious observations on the word "forty," as used in the Scriptures. He observed that this numeral, which occurs so frequently, and in places where its introduction is manifestly at variance with passages that precede and follow it, is in the East constantly used as a general term implying "many," or an indefinite number, as we use the words "score," and "dozen or two." A ruined palace at Persepolis is called "Cselminar," or the "forty pillars," though it has but ninety standing, and when perfect, had two hundred and sixty. The Arabs also use one thousand and one in a similar manner. Thus Moses was in the Mount "forty" days, means many days. The Israelites lived many, not "forty" years in the wilderness. This meaning explains numerous difficulties in Scripture history, and Persians, Arabs, and Turks still use the term "forty" in this sense.

The Toad.—An English farmer, on the 16th May, 1827, enclosed a small toad in a garden pot, rendered air tight, and buried it in the ground; and on the 11th May, 1829, in presence of a witness, he dug up the pot, and found the toad not only alive, but hearty, and apparently in a thriving condition, as it had grown considerably; the lustre of its brilliant skin appearing to be not a whit diminished by its long incarceration.

Tariff on Tobacco.—The Emperor of China has prohibited "the filth used for smoking," from being imported into